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THE 1970 CENSUS AND YOU

February 1973 (Rev.)

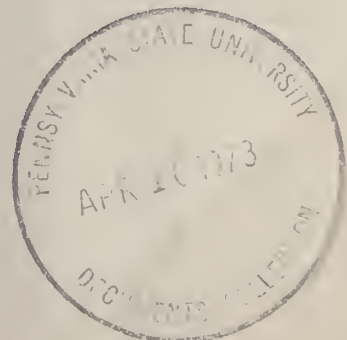
A general introduction to Census data

- ✓ Subjects
- ✓ Areas
- ✓ Reports
- ✓ Tapes
- ✓ Microfilm

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE

Social and Economic
Statistics Administration

BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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THE 1970 CENSUS -- AND YOU

A General Introduction to Census Data

Can Census Data Help Me?

Probably. Census data are put to a wide variety of uses. Housing authorities study information about characteristics of housing in their cities as an aid in selecting neighborhoods which would benefit from improvement programs. County and regional officials are interested in population shifts, change in the average family size, concentrations of the very young or very old and other characteristics of their areas which affect requirements for public services. Businessmen also find a knowledge of such characteristics helpful in marketing their products.

In the 1970 census, information was collected on such subjects as age, race, education, income, ownership or rental of houses and apartments, and number of rooms in houses and apartments. While you cannot obtain information from the Census Bureau about specific individuals or homes because this is forbidden by law, you can obtain summary information about geographic areas such as city blocks, groups of blocks, cities, counties, and States. By summary information we mean counts of persons or housing units with particular characteristics, such as the number of men 25 to 34 years old, families headed by females, housing units renting for \$150 to \$200 per month, or persons residing in a certain city.

Consider a few examples of the use of summary data:

- A businessman interested in locating a new store will want to find an area with a high proportion of likely customers, such as families with moderate incomes, single young adults, or college graduates.
- A school administrator may want figures for different parts of his city on the number of children under 5 years old for use in planning adequate future facilities, or the number of adults who have not completed high school in order to choose neighborhoods for adult education classes.
- A neighborhood citizens' group, interested in improving services provided by the city, may want data on the number of children in various age groups to support requests for recreational facilities or on the number of working mothers with children under 6 to indicate the need for child day-care centers.

So, if you need to know the characteristics of the people and housing units within an area or want to know where people or housing units with particular characteristics are located, more than likely there are census data that can help.

U.S. Depository

What Information Does the Census Provide?

The information becoming available from the 1970 census is derived from either questions asked of the entire population or a sample of the population. The questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit are called 100 percent or complete-count questions. They concern basic information on such subjects as age, sex, race, property value or rent, and number of rooms. This information is needed to count everyone accurately and to make possible the publication of some data for very small areas such as city blocks.

One household in every five throughout the country answered sample questions in addition to the 100 percent questions answered by everyone. The exact questions which were asked depended on which one of two sample questionnaires the household received. One type of sample questionnaire went to 15 percent of all households; the other went to 5 percent of all households. In some cases the same question appeared on both, resulting in a 20 percent sample, otherwise, 15 or 5 percent sample responses were obtained. The information requested concerned such subjects as income, number of school years completed, occupation, place of work, heating fuel used, and number of automobiles.

To insure the validity of sample data and prevent disclosure of information about any individual, tabulations of information from the sample questions are only released for types of areas which generally have a population of at least two or three thousand. Thus, if you need information for very small areas such as city blocks, you will only be able to obtain statistics derived from the 100 percent questions. In general, the larger the population of an area, the greater the amount of data, both 100 percent and sample, which is available.

Table 1 shows all the subjects covered in the 1960 and 1970 censuses and indicates whether they were asked on a complete-count or sample basis. There was little difference in questionnaire content between 1960 and 1970 because of the importance of having comparable data for assessing changes in population and housing characteristics which occurred during the decade.

For What Areas Are Census Data Reported?

Data are presented for the entire country in printed reports and computer tapes. But the Census Bureau does not tabulate data for all the blocks, streets, or other small areas in the exact combinations which might be desired. For example, data for school districts or police precincts are not prepared in regular Census Bureau operations.

Through its regular tabulation program, the Bureau prepares data summaries, presented in printed reports and/or computer summary tapes, for the following areas (also see Illustration 1):

TABLE 1

Content and Coverage Comparison, 1960-1970

The sample percentages for population and housing items included in the 1970 census in comparison with the items in the 1960 census are shown below.

	Population Items		Housing Items	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Relationship to head of household.....	100%	100%	Number of units at this address.....	6100%
Color or race.....	100	100	Telephone.....	25
Age (month and year of birth).....	100	100	Access to unit.....	100
Sex.....	100	100	Kitchen or cooking facilities.....	100
Marital status.....	100	100	Complete kitchen facilities.....	100
State or country of birth.....	25	20	Condition of housing unit.....	100
Years of school completed.....	25	20	Rooms.....	100
Number of children ever born.....	25	20	Water supply.....	100
Employment status.....	25	20	Flush toilet.....	100
Hours worked last week.....	25	20	Bath tub or shower.....	100
Weeks worked last year.....	25	20	Basement.....	25
Last year in which worked.....	25	20	Tenure.....	100
Occupation, industry, and class of worker.....	25	20	Commercial establishment on property.....	100
Activity 5 years ago.....	-	20	Value.....	100
Income last year:			Contract rent.....	100
Wage and salary income.....	25	20	Vacancy status.....	100
Self-employment income.....	25	120	Months vacant.....	25
Other income.....	25	220		
Country of birth of parents.....	25	15	Components of gross rent.....	25
Mother tongue.....	25	15	Heating equipment.....	25
Year moved into this house.....	25	15	Year structure built.....	25
Place of residence 5 years ago.....	25	15	Number of units in structure and whether a trailer..	20
School or college enrollment (public or private)....	25	315	Farm residence (acreage and sales of farm products)..	25
Veteran status.....	25	15	Land used for farming.....	25
Place of work.....	25	15		
Means of transportation to work.....	25	415	Source of water.....	20
Mexican or Spanish origin or descent.....	-	15	Severage disposal.....	15
Citizenship.....	-	5	Bathrooms.....	20
Year of immigration.....	-	5	Air conditioning.....	15
When married.....	-	5	Automobiles.....	15
Vocational training completed.....	25	55		
Presence and duration of disability.....	-	5	Stories, elevator in structure.....	5
Occupation-industry 5 years ago.....	-	5	Fuel--heating, cooking, water heating.....	5
			Bedrooms.....	5
			Clothes washing machine.....	5
			Clothes dryer.....	5
			Dishwasher.....	5
			Home food freezer.....	5
			Television.....	5
			Radio.....	5
			Second home.....	5

¹ Single item in 1960; two-way separation in 1970 by farm and nonfarm income.

² Single item in 1960; three-way separation in 1970 by social security, public welfare, and all other receipts.

³ This item is also in the 5-percent sample but limited to State of residence 5 years ago.

⁴ Street address included in 1970.

⁵ In 1960, whether married more than once and date of first marriage; in 1970, also includes whether first marriage ended by death of spouse.

⁶ Collected primarily for coverage check purposes.

⁷ Required on 100-percent for field followup purposes.

Political units of the Nation, including States, congressional districts, counties, minor civil divisions (e.g., towns, precincts, and townships),* incorporated places (e.g., cities and villages), and wards in some cities. Both 100 percent and sample data summaries are prepared for these areas, except for wards (population counts only).

Statistical areas, (listed in order according to diminishing average population size), such as:

- standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's--comprising a county containing a central city of 50,000 or more plus contiguous counties socially and economically integrated with the central county. Both 100 percent and sample data.)
- urbanized areas (UA's--comprising a central city plus the surrounding closely settled urban fringe. Both 100 percent and sample data.)
- unincorporated places (a concentration of population which is not incorporated. Only unincorporated places of 1,000 or more inhabitants are shown in the reports. Both 100 percent and sample data.)
- census tracts (subdivisions of SMSA's, averaging 4,000 population, covering all SMSA's for 1970. Both 100 percent and sample data.)
- enumeration districts (ED's--administrative divisions set up by the Bureau to take the census in areas where enumerators were used, averaging 800 population. Only 100 percent data.)
- block groups (groups of city blocks, averaging 1,000 population, which are the equivalent of enumeration districts in 145 of the large metropolitan areas where the census was taken by mail in 1970. Only 100 percent data.)
- blocks (city blocks, generally rectangular areas bounded by four streets, defined in cities of 50,000 and over plus their suburbs and in additional cities which contracted with the Bureau for block tabulations. Only 100 percent data.)

How Are Census Data Released?

Printed Reports

Printed reports have long been the most common means of releasing census data. If you do not require information in great detail for a large number of areas,

*In 21 States minor civil divisions (MCD's) are not adequately defined for reporting census statistics. To take their place, Census and local officials have designed census county divisions (CCD's).

COMMON CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Illustration 1

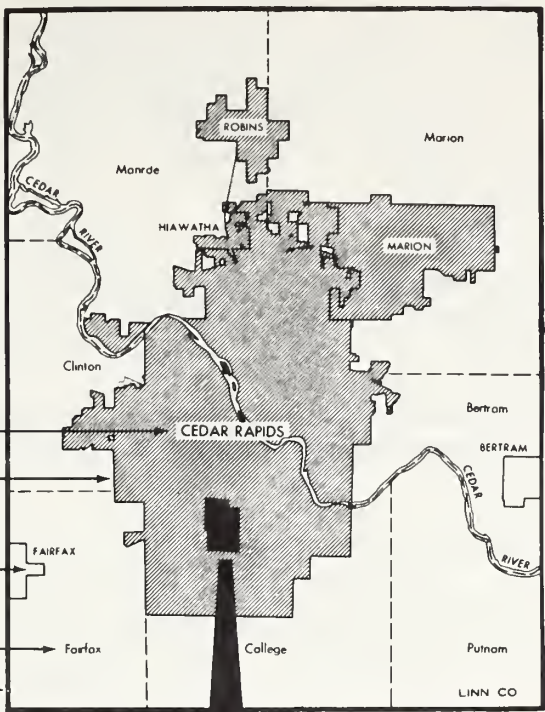
AREA

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AND COMPONENT AREAS
(central city of 50,000+ population and the surrounding metropolitan county(s))

POPULATION SIZE

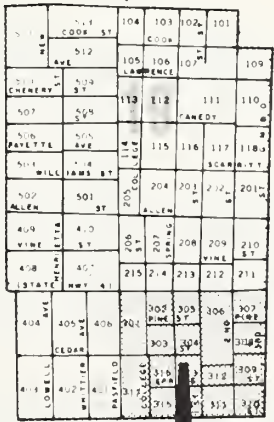
At least 50,000

Central City
Urbanized Area (shaded area)
Place
Minor Civil Division
County



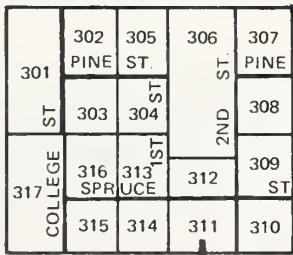
CENSUS TRACT (small, homogeneous, relatively permanent area; all SMSA's are entirely tracted)

Average 4,000



BLOCK GROUP OR ENUMERATION DISTRICT (subdivisions of census tracts, places, and minor civil divisions)

Average 1,000



BLOCK (identified in all urbanized areas and some selected areas)

Average 100



the printed reports will probably be the most convenient and readily available source for you. The data presented in 1970 census reports are similar in kind and quantity to the data contained in reports resulting from the 1960 census. Your local library may have the reports you need, or you may purchase copies, usually for less than \$2, from the U.S. Superintendent of Documents. Order forms can be obtained from the Census Bureau (see page 11) or the nearest U.S. Department of Commerce field office.

The census data contained in printed reports are arranged in tables. Population and housing characteristics for specified areas are reported, such as the number of rented housing units in a block, the number of families below specified income levels in a census tract, or the number of persons who have had vocational training in a city or county. Illustration 2 presents an example of a table such as you will find in printed reports.

The Census Bureau releases several different series of reports, and in most series, there is one report for each State. Some contain data principally about people and families; others contain data primarily about housing. You will find selected report series briefly described in Table 2. All the reports in these series are in print.

Summary Tapes

There is practically no limit to the number of combinations or cross-tabulations of census data which may be prepared for an area. For example, in reporting for a particular county, a count of males could be given, or a count of males by single years of age, or a count of males by single years of age by race, and so on. Releasing census summary data on computer tapes ("summary tapes") makes it possible to include more tabulations, greater detail, and more geographic areas than it is feasible to publish in printed reports. The summary tapes have the same kind of data as found in printed reports; there is just more of it.

Many census data users will be able to find the information they need in the Bureau's printed reports. But if frequent and extensive use is planned, summary tapes may be the most reasonable approach because of the speed and relative convenience of machine processing. Also, since there are many cross-classifications on the tapes which are not published, some users may find the tapes essential to meet their data requirements.

Census summary tapes may be purchased from the Bureau at \$70 per reel if the user wants direct access to the data. Six series of summary tapes are available, involving about 2,000 reels of computer tape. (See table 3.) In considering this approach, it is important to keep in mind that there will be expenses for personnel time, programming, and computer operation. As an alternative, users may wish to obtain data services from other organizations which are purchasing the tapes. Over 170 organizations have advised the Bureau of their plans to obtain tapes and furnish data services. These "Summary Tape Processing Centers" will be discussed in greater detail later.

TABLE 2

Select Reports
1970 Census of Population and Housing

Series PC(1)-A (One per State)	<u>Number of Inhabitants.</u> Final official population counts are presented for States, counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, minor civil divisions, census county divisions, all incorporated places, and unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.
Series PC(1)-B (One per State)	<u>General Population Characteristics.</u> Statistics on age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to head of household are presented for States, counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, minor civil divisions, census county divisions, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.
Series PC(1)-C (One per State)	<u>General Social and Economic Characteristics.</u> These reports will focus on the population subjects collected on a sample basis. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States, counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.
Series HC(1)-A (One per State)	<u>General Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties.</u> Statistics on 100-percent housing subjects are presented for States, counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more
Series HC(1)-B (One per State)	<u>Detailed Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties.</u> These reports focus on the housing subject collected on a sample basis. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States, counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.
Series HC(3) (One per UA)	<u>Volume III. Block Statistics.</u> One report for each urbanized area showing data for individual blocks on selected 100-percent housing and population subjects. The series also includes reports for the communities outside urbanized areas which have contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics from the 1970 census.
Series PHC(1) (One per SMSA)	<u>Census Tract Reports.</u> One report for each SMSA, showing data for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1970 census. Some tables are based on the 100-percent data, others on the sample data.

ILLUSTRATION 2

Table 117. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1970**
(PC(1)-C for the State of Maryland)

Places	Calverton (U)	Capitol Heights	Cormody Hills-Pepper Mill Village (U)	Chapel Oaks-Cedar Heights (U)	Chester- town	Cheverly	Colesville (U)	Columbia (U)	Corol Hills (U)	Crisfield
PLACE OF BIRTH										
Total population	6 535	2 713	6 295	6 020	3 476	6 665	9 438	8 701	7 252	3 075
Foreign born	346	62	15	9	36	307	408	250	143	-
Native	6 189	2 651	6 280	6 011	3 440	6 358	9 030	8 451	7 109	3 075
Born in State of residence	2 220	816	1 908	1 780	2 147	1 990	2 615	2 963	2 024	2 579
Born in different State	3 777	1 545	3 494	2 788	1 099	4 035	6 069	5 106	4 159	385
Northeast	1 021	135	184	184	575	1 051	1 892	2 200	455	121
North Central	483	90	51	138	104	497	957	995	215	8
South	2 147	1 309	3 165	2 440	391	2 381	2 893	1 704	3 421	242
West	126	11	94	26	29	106	327	207	68	14
Born abroad, of sea, etc.	51	18	40	29	10	65	113	144	58	10
State of birth not reported ..	141	272	838	1 414	184	268	233	238	868	101
RESIDENCE IN 1965										
Total population, 5 years old and over ..	5 682	2 499	5 471	5 412	3 272	6 196	8 572	7 462	6 408	2 904
Same house	1 777	1 287	1 012	3 131	1 499	3 932	2 990	647	2 177	1 543
Different house in United States	3 675	960	2 940	1 623	1 583	1 866	4 900	6 077	2 958	1 234
Same county	1 440	372	676	376	528	1 107	1 930	287	561	993
Different county	2 235	588	2 264	1 247	1 055	759	2 970	5 790	2 397	241
Same State	1 296	12	131	39	439	128	932	2 658	119	176
Different State	939	576	2 133	1 208	616	631	2 038	3 132	2 278	65
Northeast	219	10	64	87	309	126	647	1 283	77	10
North Central	49	-	-	64	86	47	205	721	57	-
South	589	566	2 022	957	152	374	1 041	974	2 071	55
West	82	-	47	100	69	84	145	154	73	-
Abroad	108	94	129	14	7	113	280	271	11	13
Moved, 1965 residence not reported ..	122	158	1 390	644	183	285	402	467	1 262	114
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT										
Percent enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	61.5	61.5	51.9	48.2	61.0	60.5	73.0	53.7	50.1	60.4
3 and 4 years old	35.0	-	17.5	13.5	-	17.9	48.7	39.4	16.6	-
5 and 6 years old	93.0	68.2	78.5	79.8	-	97.2	99.9	87.8	71.3	84.8
7 to 13 years old	99.1	99.9	93.7	93.7	96.0	99.4	97.3	99.9	96.6	99.9
14 and 15 years old	96.8	99.9	86.4	95.0	-	89.2	96.8	98.8	84.0	82.9
16 and 17 years old	99.9	-	93.7	94.0	-	91.8	96.4	99.9	93.8	99.9
18 and 19 years old	87.5	-	78.5	48.9	90.1	68.6	71.9	79.0	60.5	-
20 and 21 years old	63.0	-	29.7	6.6	69.7	44.7	87.7	38.8	26.7	-
22 to 24 years old	17.2	-	3.1	1.0	33.9	13.5	28.7	19.5	11.1	-
25 to 34 years old	12.1	2.6	5.3	5.4	4.8	8.9	10.3	8.9	8.2	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Total persons, 25 years old and over	3 274	1 357	2 658	3 106	1 746	3 618	4 685	4 269	3 637	1 884
No school years completed	10	16	18	38	8	-	58	-	37	35
Elementary 1 to 4 years	10	67	54	166	92	39	31	-	89	157
5 to 7 years	59	212	200	409	262	141	112	40	363	486
8 years	58	164	170	244	120	173	111	73	335	181
High school 1 to 3 years	341	382	699	820	442	523	328	236	957	642
4 years	1 287	425	852	955	304	1 337	1 297	912	1 200	216
College 1 to 3 years	542	51	299	218	257	664	946	838	372	119
4 years or more	967	40	366	256	261	741	1 802	2 170	284	48
Median school years completed	12.9	10.7	12.2	11.5	11.7	12.7	14.3	16.0	12.0	9.4
EMPLOYMENT STATUS										
Male, 16 years old and over	1 912	787	1 596	1 946	1 275	2 253	2 737	2 515	2 187	960
Labor force	1 647	654	1 380	1 553	868	1 855	2 369	2 327	1 853	731
Percent of total	86.1	83.1	86.5	79.8	68.1	82.3	86.6	92.5	84.7	76.1
Civilian labor force	1 643	639	1 318	1 525	854	1 840	2 339	2 283	1 779	720
Employed	1 640	626	1 318	1 467	828	1 810	2 277	2 257	1 750	627
Unemployed	3	13	-	58	26	30	62	26	29	93
Percent of civilian labor force	0.2	2.0	-	3.8	3.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.6	12.9
Not in labor force	265	133	216	393	407	398	368	188	334	229
Under 65 years	239	76	199	290	300	288	289	138	216	96
65 years and over	26	57	17	103	107	110	79	50	118	133

Microfiche and Microfilm

Microfiche copy of the printed reports can be obtained from the National Technical Information Service. The microfiche (4" x 6" cards of microfilm containing 60 images of report pages) dramatically reduces the amount of storage space needed. Because of this, libraries and other organizations planning to hold large numbers of reports may prefer to obtain microfiche, rather than the bulkier printed materials. Request order forms from the Census Bureau.

TABLE 3

1970 Census Summary Tapes

Summary Tape Series*	Areas Reported	Type of Data	No. of Tables and Data Cells for Each Area**
First Count	State, Congressional District, County, MCD or CCD, Place, and Block Group or Enumeration District	100 percent	54 tables containing 400 cells
Second Count	State, SMSA and Component Areas, County, MCD or CCD, Place, and Tract	100 percent	93 tables containing 3,500 cells
Third Count	Block	100 percent	36 tables containing 250 cells
Fourth Count	State, SMSA and Component Areas, County, MCD or CCD, Place, and Tract	100 percent and sample	327 tables containing 13,700 cells (more for State, County, and SMSA and Components)
Fifth Count	ZIP areas (3-digit areas nationwide; 5-digit areas only in SMSA's)	100 percent and sample	53 tables containing 900 cells
Sixth Count	State, SMSA, Metro. County, City of 50,000+, Central City	100 percent and sample	440 tables containing 260,000 data cells

*Referred to as "Counts" by the Census Bureau, e.g., First Count, Second Count, etc.

**A table, for example, might show the count of persons who are white, Negro, and other races. In this case, the table would have three cells.

Microfilm of First Count summary tape data is available from the Bureau, and paper copy prepared from the microfilm can also be obtained. Technical documentation is needed to read the data because the standard descriptive information is not contained on the tables.

Are the Data All That I'll Need?

No. First of all, you will need maps. It is of no value to know that 103 people live in block #205 if you do not know where block #205 is. Printed report users will not have this problem, because the appropriate maps are included with each report. However, persons using summary tapes must either buy maps separately from the Bureau or obtain those printed reports which include the necessary maps.

Summary tape users will also need computer programs to display data from the tapes and a listing of geographic areas with their code numbers to interpret the codes on the tapes. Each area from a block on up to a State is identified only by a numeric code on the tapes.

How Can I Obtain Tape Data Without Buying the Tapes?

If you need data found only on the tapes but don't wish to do the necessary processing yourself, you may be able to find a Summary Tape Processing Center which will furnish the data and related services you need at an acceptable price.

Since early 1969 the Bureau of the Census has recognized over 170 private, governmental, and academic organizations, at their request, as Summary Tape Processing Centers. The Census Bureau recognizes those organizations and groups which file a statement with the Bureau specifying their planned activities and indicating their intention to service the needs of census data users outside their organization.

The centers are not established, franchised, or supported by the Bureau of the Census, and data products are available to them on the same basis as to all other data users. Each processing center establishes its own cost structure for services and may serve any interested client as it chooses. The Bureau sets no requirements.

How Do I Get Started?

Fill in the following "Request for Information About the 1970 Census" and mail it to the Data Access and Use Laboratory. If you anticipate regular and detailed use of census data, you should also obtain the 1970 Census Users' Guide, and subscribe to Small-Area Data Notes and Data Access Descriptions. Order forms are attached.

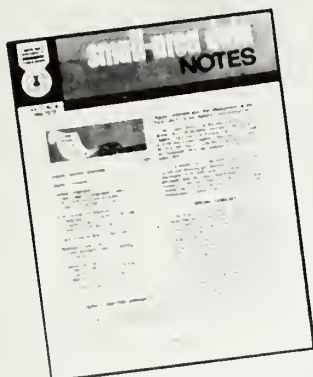
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE '70 CENSUS

Data Access and Use Laboratory
Data User Services Office
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

Please send me samples of the Census Bureau's monthly newsletter (Small-Area Data Notes) and occasional pamphlets (Data Access Descriptions), a list of Summary Tape Processing Centers, order forms, and more information on the 1970 census.

Name _____
Organization _____
Address _____
City, State, & ZIP _____

Small-Area Data Notes and Data Access Descriptions



Small-Area Data Notes

Eight pages (and sometimes more) each month bring you news of activities, products, and services in the field of small-area census data. Information on new publications, the release of data in both printed reports and summary tapes, and plans for upcoming surveys and censuses are featured. A special section highlights the applications readers across the country have found for census data in their areas—publications, workshops, computer programs, and other uses. Articles by Bureau staff members—specialists in their fields—explain technical points of census activities, census methodology, and processing techniques.

Data Access Descriptions

In addition to 12 monthly issues of SAD Notes, subscribers will receive, as they are issued, copies of Data Access Descriptions. These reports (ranging from 10 to 30 pages) provide more detailed information on Census Bureau products and subjects than is generally furnished in other Bureau publications. Each of the four to six issues released during a year deals with a different topic of interest. Subjects include the economic censuses, census geography, the summary tape counts from the 1970 census, the availability of low-income data, and printed reports.

Both these publications are available to you in one subscription package for \$5.50 per year—informative, interesting, up-to-the-minute news coupled with in-depth discussion.

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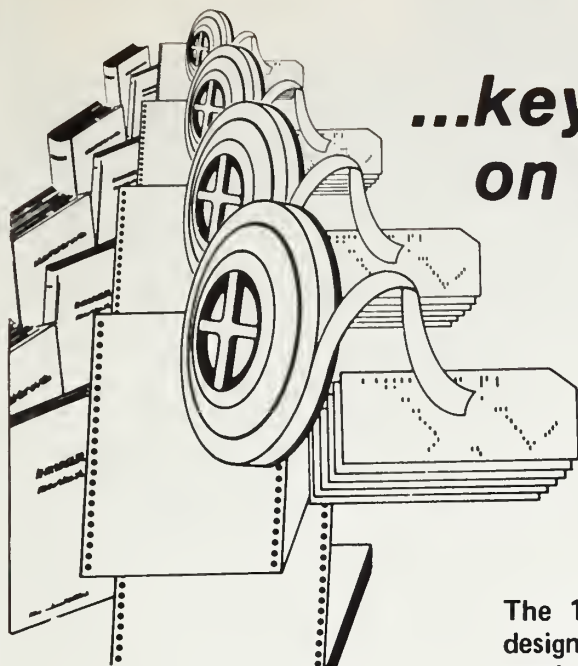
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...key resources on Census '70

1970 Census Users' Guide Part 1 and Part 2

The 1970 Census Users' Guide is a two-part publication designed to furnish most of the information data users will need for effective access and use of 1970 census data products.

ORDER FORM

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C3.6/2:C33/2/970-2/PT.1

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Part 1 of the Guide (standard, paper-bound publication) includes the text and three appendixes. The text covers such subjects as the collection and processing of 1970 data, data delivery media (computer tapes, microfilm, and printed materials), maps and information on how to obtain census materials. The appendixes are:

1970 Census Users' Dictionary - defines concepts associated with population and housing tabulations and geographic areas relevant to the collection and publication of data.

Comparison of Printed Reports and Summary Tapes summarizes and compares the contents of the reports and tapes.

Glossary - defines many terms used in connection with collecting, processing, and publishing census data, and lists many abbreviations relevant to the census.

Part 2 of the Guide (prepunched for 3-ring binder) contains appendixes specifically related to the use of census summary tapes and the Address Coding Guide.

Technical Conventions and Character Set - present information on the physical characteristics, format, and languages associated with tapes released by the Bureau.

1st-4th Count Technical Documentation - describes the arrangement of geographic codes and census data on the first four series of summary tapes.

Address Coding Guide Technical Documentation - furnishes information on the format and content of ACG's.

Many data users will find both Parts 1 and 2 of great value. Part 1, with its comprehensive coverage of the decennial census program, data products, and related services, is an important instructional and reference tool. Part 2, concerned exclusively with computer tape products, is designed particularly for those who plan to obtain tapes or who want complete information on the data content of the summary tapes.

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